

MAY 23, 2001

MEMORANDUM

TO: Katherine B. Kelly, Administrator
State Air Quality Program

FROM: Darrin Mehr, Air Quality Engineer *DM*
Process Engineering Group
Technical Services Office

THROUGH: Shawnee Y. Chen, P.E., Staff Engineer *SYC*
Technical Services Office

SUBJECT: *Technical Analysis for Final Tier I Operating Permit #001-00093*
Amoco Oil Company, Boise Petroleum Marketing Terminal, Boise, Idaho

PERMITTEE: Amoco Oil Company

PERMIT NO: 001-00093

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC): 5171

DESCRIPTION: Bulk Gasoline and Distillate Fuel Oil Distribution Facility

KINDS OF PRODUCTS: Petroleum Products: Gasoline and Distillate Fuels

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL: Jeff J. Carter

TELEPHONE NO.: (208) 375-1250

FACILITY CLASSIFICATION: A

COUNTY: Ada

AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION: 064

UTM COORDINATES: X: 567.207 km; Y: 4833.15 km

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACFM	Actual Cubic Feet per Minute
AFS	AIRS Facility Subsystem
AIRS	Aerometric Information Retrieval System
AQCR	Air Quality Control Region
bd _t	Bone Dry Ton
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
DEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
dscf	Dry Standard Cubic Feet
EF	Emission Factor
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
gpm	Gallons per Minute
gr	Grain (1 lb = 7000 Grains)
HAPs	Hazardous Air Pollutants
IDAPA	Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
km	Kilometer
lb/hr	Pound per Hour
MMBTU	Million British Thermal Unit
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
O ₃	Ozone
PM	Particulate Matter
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter with an Aerodynamic Diameter of 10 Micrometer (m) or Less
ppm	Parts per Million
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PTC	Permit to Construct
SCC	Source Classification Code
scf	Standard Cubic Foot
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
TSP	Total Suspended Particulates
T/yr	Tons per Year (1 Ton = 2000 lb)
μm	Micrometers
VE	Visible Emissions
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to set out the legal and factual basis for this proposed Tier I Operating Permit (OP) terms and conditions and to satisfy the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.300 through 387 [*Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho (Rules)*] for issuing Operating Permits.

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) staff have reviewed the information provided by the Amoco Oil Company (Amoco) regarding the operation of their facility in Boise, Idaho. This information was submitted based on the requirements of the Tier I OP in accordance with Section 58.01.01.300 of the *Rules*. (Please note that as of July 1, 2000, the Division of Environmental Quality was formally recognized as the Department of Environmental Quality. Air quality regulations are codified under IDAPA 58.01.01 et. al., effective July 1, 2000. Previous agency actions were carried out under the IDAPA 16.01.01 et. al. citations.)

Based on the information submitted, DEQ has drafted a Tier I OP for Amoco that was submitted to public comment from November 8 through December 8, 2000. No public comments were received. The proposed permit was forwarded to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for their review in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.366 (*Rules*). There were no veto items noted by EPA during their 45-day review period, so the Tier I OP is ready to be issued to the facility.

2. SUMMARY OF EVENTS

On July 17, 1995, the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) received the original submittal of a Tier I OP application from Amoco Oil Company. The responsible official at that time was S. G. Horsfield, Manager - Salt Lake City Business Unit.

In a letter dated December 10, 1996, Amoco provided formal written notification of the intent to gain its area source status by the statutory compliance date of December 16, 1997.

On November 24, 1998, Amoco submitted an update to the Tier I OP application.

On November 30, 1998, DEQ declared Amoco's November 24, 1998, application update complete.

In a letter dated December 16, 1998, Amoco provided a written supplemental notification to the EPA Region 10 Director of Air and Toxics Division, that the facility intends to utilize the screening equation option which is listed in 40 CFR 63.420 to gain federally enforceable limitations on the potential to emit hazardous air pollutants, and thereby remain an area source not subject to the requirements of the Bulk Gasoline Distribution MACT standard.

On January 4, 1999, DEQ received a letter dated December 21, 1998 from Amoco. The letter explained the requested Tier I permit terms and conditions regarding potential to emit HAPs.

In a letter dated January 22, 1999, DEQ notified Amoco that IDAPA 58.01.01.728, which limits the allowable amount of sulfur in distillate fuel oil, was an applicable requirement for the facility under the Tier I permitting program.

On May 12, 1999, DEQ received a Tier I OP application update which was dated May 6, 1999. Jeff J. Carter, Terminal Manager, is the current responsible official for this facility. The update consisted of an updated compliance certification and listing of applicable requirements for the facility.

Representatives of the gasoline and distillate fuel distribution industry, DEQ, and those facility representatives revised the compliance demonstration methods to that version included in the Tier I OP and this technical memorandum. The language was finalized on July 18, 2000.

The Tier I OP package underwent a public comment period and affected states review period which began on November 8, 2000, and ended on December 8, 2000. No comments were received from the facility, the public at large, EPA Region 10, or Oregon - the affected state. Therefore, no changes were made to the permit due to public comments. There is nothing to include for a response to public comments except to issue the permit in its current state for EPA Region 10 for a 45-day review period.

The Tier I OP package was submitted to EPA Region 10 for a 45-day review period beginning on January 24, 2001, and ending on March 10, 2001. There were no comments received from EPA Region X.

3. BASIS OF THE ANALYSIS

The following documents were relied upon in preparing this memorandum and the Tier I OP:

- Tier I Air Permit Application, dated June 23, 1995 and received June 26, 1995, Amoco Oil Company.
- Tier I Air Permit Application Resubmittal, dated June September 18, 1995 and received September 19, 1995, Amoco Oil Company.
- US EPA TANKS 3.1 Storage Tank Emissions Calculation Software, Version 3.1, Emissions Inventory Branch, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, AP-42, Fifth Edition, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, United States Environmental Protection Agency, January 1995.
- Tier I Operating Permit Application Revision, dated September 22, 1998, and received September 29, 1998.
- New Equipment Leak Emission Factors for Petroleum Refineries, Gasoline Marketing, and Oil & Gas Production Operations, U.S. EPA, February 1995.
- Letter dated and received September 27, 2000. BP Amoco Oil Company - Boise Terminal, Tier I Operating Permit No. 001-00093, Insignificant Activities, signed by Jeff Carter, Distribution Center Manager and Responsible Official, BP Amoco, to Darrin Mehr, Associate Air Quality Engineer, Idaho DEQ.

4. REGULATORY ANALYSIS - FACILITY

4.1 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

4.1.1 General Process Description

The facility is a petroleum product storage and distribution facility. Petroleum products are received through the Chevron supply pipeline originating in Salt Lake City, Utah. Petroleum products consisting of various grades of gasoline and distillate fuels are temporarily stored in tanks prior to transfer to mobile carrier tanks for transport and delivery off-site. Distillate fuels can be one of a variety of fuels - kerosene, jet fuel, naphtha, diesel, etc.

The gasoline fuel is stored in any of the tanks equipped with either an external or internal floating roof. The other distillate fuels are stored in fixed roof tanks. Chemical additives are stored in several smaller fixed roof tanks. Chemical additives may be blended with the fuel products at the loading rack as the fuel is transferred from the storage tanks to the mobile transport tanks. The transport (or carrier) tanks are filled with the petroleum products at the loading rack, which is an overhead fill design with a submerged delivery pipe. Each of the carrier tanks are hauled by semi-truck off of the facility property to transfer the fuels at various sites for immediate use.

4.1.2 Facility Classification

The facility is major (IDAPA 58.01.01.008.14.c) for volatile organic compound (VOCs) emissions.

The facility is a designated area (or nonmajor) source of HAPs emissions through federally enforceable limitations on potential HAPs emissions, by using the approved screening equation in 40 CFR 63.420(a)(1). The facility has also submitted notification to EPA Region 10 to qualify for this facility-wide limitation on potential to emit HAPs.

The facility is classified as an A source with actual or potential emissions above the 100 TPY threshold, and is not a designated facility as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.25.

4.1.3 Area Classification

Amoco's bulk gasoline distribution terminal is located in Boise, Idaho, which is in Ada County, in AQCR 64. The PSD minor source baseline date was triggered for PM₁₀ and NO_x on July 19, 2000.

4.1.4 Permitting History

Based on the review of the contents of the source file for Amoco's Boise facility, the following chronological listing has been established for the facility's permitting history.

- On October 18, 1990, DEQ received a PTC application from Amoco for a soil vapor extraction and incineration unit at the Boise facility. The application was declared complete on December 24, 1990. On February 15, 1991, PTC #0020-0093 was issued to Amoco. This permit was issued for a remediation activity at the facility.
- On March 26, 1993, DEQ received an application from Amoco to modify PTC #0020-0093. PTC #001-00093 was issued on June 7, 1993, which superseded PTC 0020-0093. Only toxic air pollutant emission limitations are included in this PTC. Emissions were allowed to be vented uncontrolled from the soil vapor extraction unit due to the low VOC/TAPs content in the samples taken on site.
- On July 17, 1995, DEQ received Amoco's original Tier I OP application. The responsible official at that time was S. G. Horsfield, Manager - Salt Lake City Business Unit.
- In a letter dated December 10, 1996, Amoco provided written formal notification of the intent to gain its area source status by the statutory compliance date of December 16, 1997. Area source status is required to avoid being subject to the Bulk Gasoline Distribution MACT requirements.
- On March 23, 1998, DEQ received a submittal from Amoco for a Permit to Construct applicability determination request for the facility's proposal to install a control device intended to reduce VOCs and HAPs emissions from the loading rack.
- On November 24, 1998, Amoco submitted an update to the Tier I OP application. The update consisted of:
 - 1) A proposed determination of nonapplicability for sulfur content in distillate fuels for Title V purposes;
 - 2) Updated compliance certification;
 - 3) Updated compliance plan.

The facility's responsible official was James H. Lamanna, Manager, Salt Lake City Business Unit.

- On November 30, 1998, DEQ declared Amoco's November 24, 1998, application update complete.
- In a letter dated December 16, 1998, Amoco provided a written supplemental notification to the EPA - Region 10 Director of Air and Toxics Division, that the facility intends to utilize the screening equation option which is listed in 40 CFR 63.420 to gain federally enforceable limitations on the potential to emit

hazardous air pollutants, and thereby remain an area source not subject to the requirements of the Bulk Gasoline Distribution MACT standard. The official written notification (and Administrator approval) is required for the facility to gain this area (or nonmajor) source status.

The December 16, 1998 notification changed several parameters from the initial notification to EPA in 1996. Four domed external floating-roof tanks were re-evaluated as internal floating-roof tanks to bring the total number of internal floating-roof storage tanks to five. The E_T value in the screening equation was kept at 0.9999, and the allowable gasoline throughput increased to 121.72 million gallons per year.

- On January 4, 1999, DEQ received a letter dated December 21, 1998 from Amoco. The letter listed the facility's requested Tier I permit terms and conditions to create enforceable limits on the potential to emit HAPs. The document clearly listed the most concise and direct method of limiting the HAPs emissions, and provided a discussion of the regulatory basis.
- In a letter dated January 22, 1999, DEQ notified Amoco that IDAPA 58.01.01.728, which limits the allowable amount of sulfur in distillate fuel oil, was an applicable requirement for the facility under the Tier I permitting program. The determination was based upon the regulation being part of the formally approved State of Idaho State Implementation Plan, and thus a federally enforceable applicable requirement rather than solely a state enforceable applicable requirement.
- On May 12, 1999, DEQ received a submittal from Amoco dated May 6, 1999. The submittal consisted of a Tier I OP application update. The responsible official for the facility and the entirety of the Tier I OP application is currently recognized as Jeff J. Carter, Terminal Manager.
- On September 27, 2000, DEQ received a submittal and certification of information for the building furnace which is to be listed in the permit as an insignificant activity, and provided a permit shield.

No additional permitting actions were discovered in DEQ's files.

4.2 FACILITY-WIDE APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS

4.2.1 Fugitive Particulate Matter - IDAPA 58.01.01.650-651

(1) Requirement

Facility-Wide Condition A.1 states that, all reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.650-651.

(2) Compliance Demonstration

Fugitive dust emissions have a potential to be created primarily by vehicle traffic on any paved and unpaved surfaces, and any maintenance activities that create the potential for windblown fugitive dust. Facility-Wide Condition A.2 states that the permittee is required to monitor and record the frequency and the methods used by the facility to reasonably control fugitive particulate emissions. IDAPA 58.01.01.651 gives some examples of ways to reasonably control fugitive emissions which include, use of water or chemicals, application of dust suppressants, use of control equipment, covering of trucks, paving of roads or parking areas, and removal of materials from streets.

Facility-Wide Condition A.3 requires that the permittee maintain records of all fugitive dust complaints received. In addition the permittee is required to take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable after a valid complaint is received. The permittee is also required to maintain records including the date that each complaint was received and a description of the complaint, the permittee's assessment of the validity of the complaint, any corrective action taken and the date the corrective action was taken.

To ensure that the methods being used by the permittee to reasonably control fugitive particulate matter emissions—whether or not a complaint is received— Facility-Wide Condition A.4 requires that the permittee

conduct periodic inspections of the facility. The permittee is required to inspect potential sources of fugitive emissions during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions. If the permittee determines that the fugitive emissions are not being reasonably controlled the permittee shall take corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. The permittee is also required to maintain records of the results of each fugitive emission inspection.

Both Facility-Wide Conditions A.3 and A.4 require the permittee to take corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. In general, the Department believes that taking corrective action within twenty-four hours of receiving a valid complaint or determining that fugitive particulate emissions are not being reasonably controlled meets the intent of this requirement. However, it is understood that, depending on the circumstances, immediate action or a longer time period may be necessary.

4.2.2 Control of Odors - IDAPA 58.01.01.775-776

(1) Requirement

Facility-Wide Condition A.5 and IDAPA 58.01.01.776 both state that: "No person shall allow, suffer, cause or permit the emission of odorous gases, liquids or solids to the atmosphere in such quantities as to cause air pollution." This condition is currently considered federally enforceable until such time it is removed from the SIP, at which time it will be a state-only enforceable requirement.

(2) Compliance Demonstration

There is a potential for odors to exist at this facility. Gasoline and distillate fuel are known to provide vapors which some people find offensive. The facility is located near public and private institutions where a large number of people would have the potential to be affected if odors are present. Facility-Wide Condition A.6 requires the permittee to maintain records of all odor complaints received. If the complaint has merit, the permittee is required to take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. The records are required to contain the date that each complaint was received and a description of the complaint, the permittee's assessment of the validity of the complaint, any corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was taken.

Facility-Wide Condition A.6 requires the permittee to take corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. In general, the Department believes that taking corrective action within twenty-four hours of receiving a valid odor complaint meets the intent of this requirement. However, it is understood that, depending on the circumstances, immediate action or a longer time period may be necessary.

4.2.3 Visible Emissions - IDAPA 58.01.01.625

(1) Requirement

IDAPA 58.01.01.625 and Facility-Wide Condition A.7 state that "(No) person shall discharge any air pollutant to the atmosphere from any point of emission for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any sixty (60) minute period which is greater than twenty percent (20%) opacity as determined . . . by IDAPA 58.01.01.625. This provision does not apply when the presence of uncombined water, nitrogen oxides, and/or chlorine gas are the only reason(s) for the failure of the emission to comply with the requirements of this rule.

(2) Compliance Demonstration

The facility does not contain any sources (except for a single building furnace) typically identified with the potential to exhibit opacity subject to the IDAPA 58.01.01.625 Visible Emissions requirement. For the purpose of this permit, permit condition A.7, which specifies the applicable opacity limitation of IDAPA 58.01.01.625, is included. For compliance demonstration purposes, permit condition A.8 has been included. This is necessary because the only emission points known at the facility have VOC emissions from gasoline and distillate fuel (except for the building furnace) and visible emissions are not expected to exceed 20% opacity for those sources.

To ensure reasonable compliance with the visible emission rule, Facility-Wide Condition A.8 requires that the permittee conduct routine visible emissions inspections of the facility. The permittee is required to inspect potential sources of visible emissions, during daylight hours and under normal operating conditions. If any visible emissions are present from any point of emission covered by this section, the permittee must take appropriate corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. If opacity is determined to be greater than twenty percent (20%) for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any sixty (60) minute period, the permittee must take corrective action and report the exceedance in its annual compliance certification and in accordance with the excess emissions rules in IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136. The permittee is also required to maintain a log of the results of each visible emissions inspection which must include the date of each inspection and a description of the permittee's assessment of the conditions existing at the time visible emissions are present, any corrective action taken in response to the visible emissions, and the date corrective action was taken.

It should be noted that if an emissions unit has a specific compliance demonstration method for visible emissions that differs from Facility-Wide Condition A.8, then the specific compliance demonstration method overrides the requirement of Condition A.8. Condition A.8 is intended for small sources that would generally not have any visible emissions.

Facility-Wide Condition A.8 requires the permittee to take corrective action as expeditiously as practicable. In general, the Department believes that taking corrective action within twenty-four hours of discovering visible emissions meets the intent of this requirement. However, it is understood that, depending on the circumstances, immediate action or a longer time period may be necessary.

4.2.4 Startup, Shutdown, Scheduled Maintenance, Safety Measures, Upset and breakdown- IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136

(1) Requirement

Facility-Wide Condition A.9 requires that the permittee comply with the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136 for startup, shutdown, scheduled maintenance, safety measures, upset and breakdowns. This section is fairly self-explanatory and no additional detail is necessary in this technical analysis. It should, however, be noted that subsections 133.02, 133.03, 134.04, and 134.05 are not specifically included in the permit as applicable requirements. These provisions of the *Rules* only apply if the permittee anticipates requesting consideration under subsection 131.02 of the *Rules* to allow the Department to determine if an enforcement action to impose penalties is warranted. Section 131.01 states ". . . The owner or operator of a facility or emissions unit generating excess emissions shall comply with Sections 131, 132, 133.01, 134.01, 134.02, 134.03, 135, and 136, as applicable. If the owner or operator anticipates requesting consideration under Subsection 131.02, then the owner or operator shall also comply with the applicable provisions of Subsections 133.02, 133.03, 134.04, and 134.05" Failure to prepare or file procedures pursuant to Sections 133.02 and 134.04 is not a violation of the *Rules* in and of itself, as stated in subsections 133.03.a and 134.06.b. Therefore, since the permittee has the option to follow the procedures in Subsections 133.02, 133.03, 134.04, and 134.05; and is not compelled to, the subsections are not considered applicable requirements for the purpose of this permit and are not included as such.

(2) Compliance Demonstration

The compliance demonstration is contained within the text of Facility-Wide condition A.9. No further clarification is necessary here.

4.2.5 Recordkeeping Requirements

Standard record keeping requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.322.07 requires:

The date, place (as defined in the Tier I operating permit) and time of sampling or measurements;
The date(s) analyses were performed;

- ▶ The company or entity that performed the analyses;
- ▶ The analytical techniques or methods used;
- ▶ The results of such analyses; and
- ▶ The operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

Records required by the permit will be maintained for a minimum of five (5) years in an appropriate location and made available to DEQ representatives upon request in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.322.07(a) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B). The records may be in electronic or hard copy form.

4.2.6 Monitoring Records

All monitoring records and support information generated as a result of the permit are required to be maintained for at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring, sample measurement, report or application in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.322.07(c) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B).

4.2.7 Reporting Requirements

The permittee must submit reports of any required monitoring at least once per every six-month period. For the purpose of IDAPA 58.01.01.322.08(c), the permittee may submit a summary report of all required monitoring and recordkeeping except for cases where the permittee is reporting a deviation from the permit requirement(s). For cases where the permittee must report a deviation that qualifies as an excess emission, the provisions of IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136 must be followed.

Deviations from permit conditions other than excess emission events may be submitted with the semiannual report, unless the permit specifically requires another time frame. For these non-excess emission events the permittee must submit a description of the probable cause of each event and a description of the methods used to control or minimize each event.

4.2.8 Testing Requirements

Testing requirements will be determined through the methods allowed by 58.01.01.157, which may allow the facility and the Department the ability to grant approval for alternative testing methods. There is no testing required by the permit other than the testing for sulfur content in distillate fuel oil, which is specified in Section B - Other Facility-Wide Conditions

4.2.9 Distillate Fuel Sulfur Content

4.2.9.1 Emission Description

Sulfur content in fuels is limited by regulation as a method of reducing sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions resulting from combustion of the fuels in internal combustion engines.

4.2.9.2 Applicable Requirement

IDAPA 58.01.01.725 - 728 regulates the sulfur content of fuels distributed and used in Idaho. The text of the regulations follows:

725. RULES FOR SULFUR CONTENT OF FUELS.

The purpose of Sections 725 through 729 is to prevent excessive ground level concentrations of sulfur dioxide from fuel burning sources in Idaho. The reference test method for measuring fuel sulfur content shall be ASTM method, D129-95 Standard Test for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General Bomb Method) or such comparable and equivalent method approved in accordance with

Subsection 157.02.d. Test methods and procedures shall comply with Section 157. (4-23-99)T

726. **DEFINITIONS AS USED IN SECTIONS 727 THROUGH 729.**

01. *ASTM. American Society for Testing and Materials.*
02. *Distillate Fuel Oil. Any oil meeting the specifications of ASTM Grade 1 or Grade 2 fuel oils*
03. *Residual Fuel Oil. Any oil meeting the specifications of ASTM Grade 4, Grade 5 and Grade 6 fuel oils.*

727. **RESIDUAL FUEL OILS.**

01. *Standards for 1973. After January, 1973, no person shall sell, distribute, use or make available for use, any residual fuel oil containing more than two and one-half percent (2.5%) sulfur by weight.*
02. *Standards Beginning 1974. After January, 1974, no person shall sell, distribute, use or make available for use, any residual fuel oil containing more than one and three-fourths percent (1.75%) sulfur by weight.*

728. **DISTILLATE FUEL OIL.**

No person shall sell, distribute, use or make available for use, any distillate fuel oil containing more than the following percentages of sulfur:

01. *ASTM Grade 1. ASTM Grade 1 fuel oil - 0.3 percent by weight*
02. *ASTM Grade 2. ASTM Grade 2 fuel oil - 0.5 percent by weight*

The Tier I OP application did not reflect distribution of residual fuel oils. Consequently, the permit does not reflect any applicable requirement or compliance demonstration requirements for IDAPA 58.01.01.727, which addresses the distribution of fuels.

The permit does not specifically include the definitions listed in the regulation.

4.2.9.3

Compliance Determination

The permit allows an option for establishing compliance with the sulfur limitation. The text of the compliance demonstration method follows:

- A.19 *The permittee shall establish compliance with the limits specified in Condition A. 18 by fulfilling either condition A. 19.1 or condition A. 19.2. Testing and/or certification shall be conducted for the appropriate fuel material and time period specified by this permit condition.*

The reference test method for measuring fuel sulfur content shall be ASTM method, D129-95 Standard Test for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General Bomb Method) or such comparable and equivalent method approved in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157.02.d. Test methods and procedures shall comply with IDAPA 58.01.01.157. The permittee may distribute distillate fuels from any of the storage tanks prior to, during, and after the sampling event.

- A.19.1 *The permittee shall determine the sulfur content in each distillate fuel storage tank on a monthly basis by testing as specified in condition A.19; or*
- A.19.2 *The permittee shall obtain documentation of the distillate fuel oil sulfur content from the refinery or refineries that produce(s) the fuel. Acceptable documentation shall include current contractual agreements which specify that the sulfur contents of distillate fuel oils entering the pipeline from*

the refinery are within the limits specified in this permit. In addition, the permittee shall determine the sulfur content in each distillate fuel storage tank on a semi-annual basis by testing as specified in condition A.19. Testing documentation shall identify the tank number and the ASTM Grade of the fuel stored in the tank at the time of testing.

Permit condition A.19 lists the test method specified by sulfur content standard as listed in IDAPA 58.01.01.725. The permittee is allowed the option of changing the test method provided DEQ approves of it. The permittee would need to follow the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.157 to alter the approved test method. The basis for the compliance demonstration is that the permittee will either sample all tanks at the distribution (or breakout station) facility located in Idaho, and then test the sample according to the approved method. Condition A.19.1 requires a monthly sampling and testing regimen, whereas condition A.19.2 allows for a reduced sampling and testing frequency of semi-annually, but also requires that the permittee obtain the contractual agreement on the amount of sulfur contained in the fuel to be delivered to the Idaho facility.

4.2.9.4 Emission Limits and Standards Authority

The authority for the fuel sulfur-content limitations and testing requirements is IDAPA 58.01.01.725, 726.01, 726.02, and 728. The date of effectiveness for these regulations is April 23, 1999 for IDAPA 58.01.01.725, and May 1, 1994 for each of the other regulations cited above.

For information purposes, the distillate-fuel sulfur-content requirement differs from the other federal regulations that impose requirements on the chemical composition and physical properties of fuels. Many of these requirements are specified in 40 CFR 80. The distillate-fuel sulfur-content limitations are part of the approved State of Idaho State Implementation Plan and are listed in the air quality regulations in IDAPA 58.01.01.725-728. Thus, these sulfur limitations impose a specific applicable requirement for the Title V program, whereas the other fuel requirements listed under 40 CFR Part 80 are not applicable requirements for Title V permitting.

4.2.9.5 Monitoring Requirements

The permittee is required to monitor the sulfur content of distillate fuel oil on either a monthly or semi-annual basis, depending on the option chosen.

4.2.9.6 Testing Requirements

The facility must test the samples of distillate fuel oil taken at the facility utilizing either the test method for sulfur content specified by IDAPA 58.01.01.725. IDAPA 58.01.01.725 specifies the test method for a fuel's sulfur content as ASTM method, D129-95 Standard Test for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General Bomb Method) or such comparable and equivalent method approved in accordance with Subsection 157.02(d). Test methods and procedures must comply with Section 157 of the Rules.

4.2.9.7 Recordkeeping Requirements

The information that the permittee must keep includes the identification of the tank(s) sampled and the standard test result information on the weight percent of sulfur contained in the fuel. If the permittee chooses to use permit condition A.19.2, the contractual documentation between the permittee and any fuel vendor which arranges to provide fuel for the permittee must be kept.

4.2.9.8 Reporting Requirements

The permittee must submit certified semiannual reports of all required monitoring listed above in Section 4.2.9.5. Deviations are to be noted by the permittee and the corrective action(s) taken must be included in the semiannual report.

All monitoring records and support information must be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report or application.

4.2.10 Facility-Wide Potential to Emit

The facility has established its potential to emit HAPs by utilizing the screening equation found in the NESHAPS regulation for Bulk Gasoline Distribution facilities and Pipeline Breakout Stations. This requirement is often referred to as the Gasoline Distribution MACT. This equation is found in 40 CFR 63.420(a)(1) and is a self-implementing method of limiting potential to emit.

4.2.10.1 Emission Description

Hazardous air pollutants are emitted from the storage tanks, the loading rack operation, and piping (flanges and valves, etc.).

4.2.10.2 Applicable Requirement

40 CFR 63.420(a) identifies the applicability of the NESHAP requirement. This NESHAP (or MACT) is applied to any facility with the potential to emit HAPs in the amount of 10 tons per year of any single HAP or 25 tons per year of all aggregated HAPs emissions.

Amoco's facility is a bulk gasoline distribution terminal and 40 CFR 63.420(a)(1) lists the appropriate equation for maintaining the facility's area source status. The owner or operator must document and record to the Administrator's (EPA - Region 10) satisfaction that the facility qualifies for the area source designation. Please refer to Appendix B to review a copy of 40 CFR 63 - Subpart R (also cited as 40 CFR 63.420-63.429).

Facilities subject to this MACT standard would have required the permittee to comply with standards on gasoline storage tanks of a specified size, standards for loading racks, standards for cargo tanks (or 'tank truck'), and an equipment leak inspection program. Associated monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, and emission control testing would also be applicable if subject to this MACT standard.

4.2.10.3 Compliance Determination

As can be seen through a review of Amoco's notification materials to EPA Region 10, Amoco has chosen to allow for the maximum amount of operational flexibility in choosing the enforceable parameters of the screening equation. The parameters selected establish an E_T value of 0.9999. This is primarily dependent upon the daily gasoline throughput limitation; distribution of fuel with a content of less than 7.6 percent of methyl-tert-butyl ether; the number of tanks of a particular design (internal versus external floating roof); the number of fugitive emission components used for the gasoline distribution system; an uncontrolled loading rack emission factor; and emissions from miscellaneous activities not related to gasoline service.

This level of emissions (as related to a value of E_T greater than 0.50 but less than 1.0) requires the permittee to comply with 40 CFR 63.420(c)(1) and 40 CFR 63.420(c)(2), which in summary require that the permittee not exceed any of the parameters that were submitted and approved by the Administrator, EPA Region 10, during any 30-day rolling month period, and comply with the reporting and recordkeeping requirements specified by 40 CFR 63.428(l).

4.2.10.4 Emission Limits and Standards Authority

40 CFR 63.420 establishes the authority for this requirement. By complying with the screening equation parameters, notification, recordkeeping and reporting requirements, Amoco's Boise facility is considered an area source for the Bulk Gasoline Distribution MACT. This method effectively limits emissions of HAPs below the 10 T/yr of any individual HAP and 25 T/yr of all aggregated HAPs emissions.

4.2.10.5 Monitoring Requirements

The permittee must monitor the information on the parameters for the screening equation specified by 40

CFR 63.420(a)(1). The equation was not included in the permit in order to allow the permittee to continue to comply with the appropriate equation in the event EPA amends any portion of the equation. The permit would not need to be amended to incorporate the change. (Please refer to Appendix B to review the screening equation in 40 CFR 63.420(a)(1)).

4.2.10.6 Testing Requirements

There are no testing requirements that apply for this regulation unless the facility were actually subject to this MACT standard.

4.2.10.7 Recordkeeping Requirements

To use the initial notification requirement for the screening equation option, the permittee was required to "document the methods, procedures, and assumptions supporting the calculation in 40 CFR 63.420(c)"

40 CFR 63.428(i)(2) requires the permittee to maintain documentation that the parameters established in the screening equation have not been exceeded, and thus that the facility still qualifies as an area source of HAPs emissions.

In the event the permittee wishes to change one or more screening equation parameters, the increase or decrease in HAPs emissions must be recorded.

4.2.10.8 Reporting Requirements

The permittee was required to report the information listed above concerning the initial notification to EPA Region 10 within 30 days following December 18, 1996.

40 CFR 63.428(i)(3) specifies an annual reporting requirement for the permittee to verify to EPA Region 10 that the screening equation parameters, or facility parameters, have not been exceeded. When altering a parameter, the permittee must provide a written request from the Administrator, EPA Region 10, for approval. The approval must be granted prior to exceeding any parameter originally approved.

The permittee must submit certified, semiannual reports of all required monitoring listed above in Section 5.2.5. Deviations are to be noted by the permittee and the corrective action(s) taken must be included in the semiannual report.

All monitoring records and support information must be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report or application.

4.3 HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (HAPS)

HAPs are present in the various petroleum products stored and transferred at the facility. HAPs are emitted due to the volatilization of the liquid HAPs while the products are stored in tanks, transferred through piping, and loaded into carrier tanks (tanker trucks). The largest portion of the HAPs are emitted during the transfer of petroleum products from storage tanks to the mobile carrier tanks through the loading rack system.

HAPs emissions are mainly a result of gasoline service. Gasoline has a significantly higher HAPs content in both species and amount in comparison to distillate fuel oils (such as diesel fuels, jet fuel, etc.). The volatility of gasoline far exceeds that of distillate fuel oils, and thus the actual and potential air emissions are orders of magnitude larger for gasoline products. The major portion of HAPs emissions are from the loading rack operation where distillate fuel oil or gasoline are pumped into waiting carrier tanks for off-site delivery. Additives can be blended with the fuel at the loading rack just prior to the filling of the carrier tank.

Emission estimates were provided by Amoco with the Tier I OP application. Emissions of HAPs and VOCs were estimated for gasoline and distillate fuel oil as the petroleum products handled by the facility. The HAPs emissions are based upon the chemical makeup of the petroleum products distributed by the facility. The chemical

composition of the petroleum products presented in Amoco's application is intended to be representative of the average - or typical - composition of the materials. The chemical composition, and thus the individual HAPs species of emissions varies somewhat by changing seasons and product specification. The Tier I OP does not place any requirement on the specific chemical composition of the fuels distributed at this facility.

EPA AP-42 emission factors were utilized for emission estimates from the loading rack. The EPA software program titled TANKS 3.1 was used to estimate the emissions of VOCs and HAPs. The TANKS 3.1 software uses AP-42 emission estimation equations and the American Petroleum Institute (API) and takes into account site-specific information such as tank design, product throughput, product physical characteristics, and climatic data, all of which affect emission rates. EPA's Protocol for Equipment Leak Emission Estimates were used for fugitive emissions from equipment at the marketing terminals. The emissions of VOCs from this equipment were only estimated to be 0.225 tons per year. HAPs emissions are negligible at that level of VOC emissions.

TANKS 3.1 has been replaced by the most recent version known as TANKS 4.07. Emission estimates may change slightly by using TANKS 4.07, but because this Tier I OP contains no enforceable emission limits for the permittee to demonstrate compliance with, DEQ has not requested that revised emission estimates be submitted prior to completing the permitting action.

4.4 ALTERNATIVE OPERATING SCENARIOS

No alternative operating scenarios were requested in the permit application.

4.5 EMISSIONS TRADING

No emissions trading scenario was requested in the permit application.

4.6 EXCESS EMISSIONS

Amoco has not identified any circumstances for startup, shutdown, or maintenance that would create excess emissions. This permitting action does not include any review and incorporation of excess emissions plans in the permit.

Excess emissions are defined by IDAPA 58.01.01.006.35 as:

Emissions of any regulated air pollutant exceeding an applicable emissions standard established for any facility, source or emissions unit by statute, regulation, rule, permit, or order. [4-23-99]

IDAPA 58.01.01.130-136 addresses the applicable regulations for excess emissions procedures. Section A. - Facility-Wide Conditions of the permit incorporates these requirements.

4.7 AFFECTED STATES NOTICE AND REVIEW

IDAPA 58.01.01.008.01, defines *affected states* as:

"All States:

- a. *Whose air quality may be affected by the emissions of the Tier I source and that are contiguous to Idaho; or*
- b. *That are within fifty (50) miles of the Tier I source."*

Affected states are offered the opportunity to formally be notified and receive a copy of the public comment package as required by IDAPA 58.01.01.364.02, and are provided the opportunity to comment on the draft Tier I OP.

This facility is located a distance which is less than 50 miles from the State of Oregon. The Oregon DEQ was sent a copy of the public comment package. No comments were received from the State of Oregon.

4.8 NON-APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS

Non-applicable requirements that are intended to qualify for protection under the general permit shield must meet each of the following requirements, as listed in IDAPA 58.01.01.325.01(b):
IDAPA 58.01.01.325.01(b).

Non-applicable requirements. For a requirement to be a non-applicable requirement, all of the following criteria must be met:

- i. *The permittee must have provided the information required by Subsection 314.08.b. in the application.*
- ii. *The requirement must be specifically identified in the Tier I operating permit as a non-applicable requirement.*
- iii. *The requirement must have been determined by the Department, in writing and in acting on the permit application or revision, to not be applicable to the Tier I source.*
- iv. *Tier I operating permit must include the Department's determination or a concise summary thereof.*

Amoco has not requested the requirements listed below to be formally included in the Tier I OP as non-applicable requirements. Rather the information provided by Amoco has been reviewed with the intent of determining whether or not applicability to these requirements has been triggered.

4.8.1 New Source Performance Standards - Subpart K, Ka (Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids) and Kb (Storage Vessels for Volatile Organic Liquids (Including Petroleum Liquids)).

NSPS Subpart	Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Date
K	40,000 to 65,000 gallons capacity - March 8, 1974 to May 19, 1978; and > 65,000 gallons capacity - June 11, 1973 to May 19, 01978
Ka	> 40,000 gallons capacity - after May 18, 1978
Kb	> 40 cubic meters - after July 23, 1984

CONSTRUCTION DATES AND SIZES OF TANKS

Tank ID #	Date of Construction	Storage Capacity (Gallons)	Tank Type	Product Type Stored
TK 2001	1950	861,000	Domed External Floating Roof	Gasoline or Any Distillate
TK 2002	1950	1,482,600	Domed External Floating Roof	Gasoline or Any Distillate
TK 2003	1950	766,500	Internal Floating	Gasoline or Any Distillate

Tank ID #	Date of Construction	Storage Capacity (Gallons)	Tank Type	Product Type Stored
			Roof	
TK 2004	1950	630,000	Fixed Roof	Any Distillate
TK 2005	1950	42,306	Fixed Roof	Transmix which consists of various grades of distillates and gasoline
TK 2006	1952	2,772,000	Domed External Floating Roof	Petroleum Products including Gasoline
TK 2007	1952	2,236,916	Fixed Roof	Petroleum Products
TK 2008	1954	1,768,200	Domed External Floating Roof	Petroleum Products including Gasoline
TK 2009	Not listed	15,000	Fixed Roof	Recoverable Hydrocarbons - Consisting of Gasoline, and/or Distillates, and/or Water
TK 2010	Not listed	4,000	Fixed Roof	Chemical Additives
TK 2011	Not listed	4,000	Fixed Roof	Chemical Additives
TK 2012	Not listed	1,000	Fixed Roof	Chemical Additives
TK 2013	Not listed	2,000	Fixed Roof	Chemical Additives
TK 2014	Not listed	6,000	Fixed Roof	Chemical Additives
TK 2015	Not listed	300	Fixed Roof	Chemical Additives
TK 2016	Not listed	3,000	Fixed Roof	Chemical Additives

In order for the NSPS subparts to be non-applicable, the individual storage tanks must not have been initially constructed, undergone a *modification* as defined by 40 CFR 60.14, or undergone *reconstruction* as defined by 40 CFR 60.15. Amoco has not identified that either a modification or reconstruction of the storage tanks has occurred since the initial construction in 1950. The basis for this determination must be made using the definitions in the New Source Performance Standards. Therefore, it is the Department's interpretation that the emissions units have never undergone a modification or reconstruction that would make any of them subject to any standard or reporting requirement for any New Source Performance Standards as listed in 40 CFR Part 60. An exhaustive NSPS applicability (or rather a non-applicability) determination was not performed in this permitting action.

4.8.2 Clean Air Act Section 112(r) Risk Management Plan

On January 6, 1998, the EPA published the final rule for 40 CFR Part 68 –

List of Regulated Substances and Thresholds for Accidental Release Prevention in the federal register. Gasoline has been exempted from the requirement of submitting a formal risk management plan. The summary of this action can be found on the EPA website at the following site address (as of the date of this memorandum):

<http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-AIR/1998/January/Day-06/a267.htm>

This exemption was contained in the January 6, 1998 Volume 63, Number 3, pages 639-645, of the Federal Register. The risk management plan applicability threshold listed in 40 CFR 68.115(b) was modified to exempt flammable substances in gasoline used as fuel for internal combustion engines. Thus, if the substances are exempted from any applicability determination, it is not subject to the risk management plan reporting requirement. The basis for this exemption is laid out as follows:

40 CFR 68 - Subpart F - Regulated Substances for Accidental Release Prevention establishes the list of the substances subject to the 112(r) Risk Management Plan requirements. Section 40 CFR 60.115(b) states:

"For the purposes of determining whether more than a threshold quantity of a regulated substance is present at a stationary source, the following exemptions apply:"

"40 CFR 68.115(b)(2)(ii) Gasoline. Regulated substances in gasoline, when in distribution or related storage for use as fuel for internal combustion engines, need not be considered when determining whether more than a threshold quantity is present at a stationary source."

Section A. of the permit contains permit condition A.14 to address the possibility of the Accidental Release Plan becoming an applicable requirement for this facility.

4.9 PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT #001-00093

PTC #001-00093 was issued on June 7, 1993 to Amoco. The PTC contains an emission limitation on benzene of 1.50 lb/day (or 21 ppm). Emission controls on the stack emissions are not required when emissions of benzene are below the 21ppm level.

The requirements of the PTC were not incorporated into the Tier I OP. The basis for excluding the PTC stems from IDAPA 58.01.01.008.03(b), addressing the definition of an *applicable requirement*.

"Any term or condition of any permit to construct issued by the Department pursuant to Sections 200 through 223 or by EPA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sections 7401 through 7515; provided that terms or conditions relevant only to toxic air pollutants are not applicable requirements."

This exclusion of TAPs emissions being an applicable requirement for Title V purposes is mirrored in Section 9 - Permit Authority - of the Tier I OP cover page. The section of the text that addresses the TAPs reads:

This permit incorporates all applicable terms and conditions of prior air quality permits issued by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for the permitted source, unless the permittee emits toxic pollutants subject to State Only requirements pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.01.210, and the permittee elects not to incorporate those terms and conditions into this operating permit.

See Appendix A to review a copy of PTC #001-00093, issued June 7, 1993. Based upon the material listed above, the Tier I OP does not incorporate any terms from the PTC. In the Tier I application update, dated May 6, 1999, and received May 12, 1999, the permittee listed the soil vapor extraction unit (referred to as "remediation activities") as an insignificant activity. Although the information presented to DEQ by the permittee and the emission information reflected in the PTC qualify for insignificant activity levels, it is the interpretation of DEQ staff that the remediation activities contained in PTC #001-00093 do not qualify as an insignificant activity due to the existence of that PTC. The Tier I OP will not include the remediation activities beyond the applicable conditions in Section A. - Facility-Wide Conditions.

5. INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The following activities/sources have been declared conditionally exempt based upon size, production rate, or potential to emit regulated air pollutants:

Emissions Unit or Process	Storage Capacity (Gallons)	Potential Emissions	Insignificant Activities Citation	Insignificant Activities Criteria Description
TK 2001	Not Applicable for this Insignificance Criteria	1.47 T/yr of VOCs and 0.22 T/yr of HAPs	(30)	Applicable Limits: Potential emissions of less than 4 tons per year VOCs and less than 1 ton per year any HAP
TK 2002	Not Applicable for this Insignificance Criteria	0.95 T/yr of VOCs and 0.13 T/yr of HAPs	(30)	Applicable Limits: Potential emissions of less than 4 tons per year VOCs and less than 1 ton per year any HAP
TK 2003	Not Applicable for this Insignificance Criteria	1.54 T/yr of VOCs and 0.22 T/yr of HAPs	(30)	Applicable Limits: Potential emissions of less than 4 tons per year VOCs and less than 1 ton per year any HAP
TK 2004	Not Applicable for this Insignificance Criteria	0.61 T/yr of VOCs and 0.17 T/yr of HAPs	(30)	Applicable Limits: Potential emissions of less than 4 tons per year VOCs and less than 1 ton per year any HAP
TK 2005	Not Applicable for this Insignificance Criteria	1.54 T/yr of VOCs and 0.08 T/yr of HAPs	(30)	Applicable Limits: Potential emissions of less than 4 tons per year VOCs and less than 1 ton per year any HAP
TK 2006	Not Applicable for this Insignificance Criteria	0.95 T/yr of VOCs and 0.12 T/yr of HAPs	(30)	Applicable Limits: Potential emissions of less than 4 tons per year VOCs and less than 1 ton per year any HAP
TK 2007	Not Applicable for this Insignificance Criteria	1.40 T/yr of VOCs and 0.39 T/yr of HAPs	(30)	Applicable Limits: Potential emissions of less than 4 tons per year VOCs and less than 1 ton per year any HAP
TK 2008	Not Applicable for this Insignificance Criteria	1.80 T/yr of VOCs and 0.20 T/yr of HAPs	(30)	Applicable Limits: Potential emissions of less than 4 tons per year VOCs and less than 1 ton per year any HAP
TK 2009	15,000	0.15 T/yr of VOCs and 0.01 T/yr of HAPs	(30)	Applicable Limits: Potential emissions of less than 4 tons per year VOCs and less than 1 ton per year any HAP
TK 2010	4,000	Not Applicable for this Insignificance Criteria	(3)	VOC storage tanks less than 10,000 gallons capacity and vapor pressure < 80 mm Hg at 21 degrees Celsius
TK 2011	4,000	Not Applicable for this Insignificance Criteria	(3)	VOC storage tanks less than 10,000 gallons capacity and vapor pressure < 80 mm Hg at 21 degrees Celsius
TK 2012	1,000	Not Applicable for this Insignificance Criteria	(3)	VOC storage tanks less than 10,000 gallons capacity and vapor pressure < 80 mm Hg at 21 degrees Celsius
TK 2013	2,000	Not Applicable for this Insignificance Criteria	(3)	VOC storage tanks less than 10,000 gallons capacity and vapor pressure < 80 mm Hg at 21 degrees Celsius

Emissions Unit or Process	Storage Capacity (Gallons)	Potential Emissions	Insignificant Activities Citation	Insignificant Activities Criteria Description
TK 2014	6,000	Not Applicable for this Insignificance Criteria	(3)	VOC storage tanks less than 10,000 gallons capacity and vapor pressure < 80 mm Hg at 21 degrees Celsius
TK 2015	300	Not Applicable for this Insignificance Criteria	(3)	VOC storage tanks less than 10,000 gallons capacity and vapor pressure < 80 mm Hg at 21 degrees Celsius
TK 2016	3,000	Not Applicable for this Insignificance Criteria	(3)	VOC storage tanks less than 10,000 gallons capacity and vapor pressure < 80 mm Hg at 21 degrees Celsius

Other Insignificant Activities

Emissions Unit or Process	Potential Emissions or Heat Capacity	Insignificant Activities - IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)	Insignificant Activities Description
Loading Rack - Distillate Fuel Loading	0.77 T/yr VOCs* and 0.13 T/yr HAPs	(30)	Applicable Limits: Potential emissions of less than 4 tons per year VOCs and less than 1 ton per year any individual HAP
Fugitive Emissions - Valves, Flanges, Piping, etc.	0.225 T/yr VOCs and 0.01 T/yr HAPs	(30)	Applicable Limits: Potential emissions of less than 4 tons per year VOCs and less than 1 ton per year any individual HAP
Building Furnace	100,000 Btu/hr and burning natural gas	(18)	Space heater using natural gas and generating less than 5 million Btu/hr.

* From Attachment A-5 of the Sept. 22, 1998 Application

The facility-wide conditions apply to all emission units, including those listed as insignificant. There are no applicable requirements for the insignificant activities beyond what is required in Section A. They are listed in the permit to be afforded a permit shield.

The table below lists the activities that were listed as insignificant activities. *Insignificant activities* are defined by IDAPA 58.01.01.008.09, as "Those activities that qualify as insignificant in accordance with Section 317. IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i) requires that each of the emissions units or activities be listed in the permit application. The application should also include the information necessary to verify that the insignificance criteria are satisfied. DEQ is unable to incorporate the maintenance activities in the Tier I OP as insignificant, due to the unavailability of the information used to establish it as an insignificant activity.

Requested Insignificant Activities Not Included in the Permit:

Emissions Unit or Process	Potential Emissions	Insignificant Activities - IDAPA 58.01.01.317.01(b)(i)	Insignificant Activities Description
Facility Maintenance Activities	Not Listed in the Application	(30)	Applicable Limits: Potential emissions of less than 4 tons per year VOCs and less than 1 ton per year any individual HAP

6. COMPLIANCE PLAN AND COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATIONS

The permittee is required to submit a periodic compliance certification to the appropriate DEQ regional office (the Boise Regional Office in this case) and EPA Region 10 for all emission units at the facility. This is required by IDAPA 58.01.01.322.11 to certify whether compliance was achieved during the reporting period—which will be annually for Amoco's Boise facility, unless an applicable requirement is identified that will require submittal of compliance certifications more frequently.

7. REGISTRATION FEES

IDAPA 58.01.01.525 requirements for registration of pollutants and registration fees apply because the facility is a *major facility* as defined by IDAPA 58.01.01.008.14 for the emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in excess of 100 T/yr.

Registration of pollutants and payment of registration fees are determined by the current regulation for applicability and calculation of fees. Fees regulations are subject to changes through negotiated rulemakings.

8. RECOMMENDATION

Based on the Tier I OP application and review of the federal and state rules, Technical Services Office staff recommends that DEQ issue a draft Tier I OP to Amoco Oil Company for their facility in Boise, Idaho.

9. AIRS Facility Subclassification

ABBREVIATED AIRS DATA ENTRY SHEET

Name of Facility:	Amoco Oil Company (Boise)	
AIRS/Permit #:	001-00093	
Permit Issue Date:	PROPOSED	
Source/Emissions Unit Name (25 spcs) (Please Use Name As Indicated In Permit)	SCC # (8 digit #)	Air Program (SIP/NESHAP/NSPS/PSD)
Petroleum Product Storage Tanks (Gasoline and Other Distillates Fuels) Tanks #2001, 2002, 2003, 2008	40300201	SIP
Distillate Fuel Oil Storage Tanks (Distillate Fuels) Tanks # 2004, 2007	40300207	SIP
Transmix Tank (distillates and gasoline mixed) Tank #2005	40301099	SIP
Chemical Additive Storage Tanks Tanks #2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016	40301099	SIP
Recoverable Product Tank (liquids consist of gasoline, distillates, and water) Tank # 2009	40301099	SIP
Loading Rack - Gasoline Service	40600126	SIP
Loading Rack - Distillate Fuel Service	40600131	SIP

DM:bm T0060402

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cc: Marilyn Seymore, DEQ State Office
Matt Stoll, Boise Regional Office
Darrin Mehr, Technical Services
Lauri Kral, EPA Region 10
Gary Reinbold, DEQ State Office
Carole Zundel, Technical Services
Pat Rayne, Technical Services
Source File

APPENDIX A

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT #001-00093, ISSUED JUNE 7, 1993



DIVISION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1410 North Hillon, Statehouse Mail, Boise, ID 83720-9000, (208) 334-0502

Cecil D. Andrus, Governor

June 7, 1993

CERTIFIED MAIL: # P 111 446 910

Jeffery J. Carter
Terminal Manager
AMOCO Oil Company
321 N. Curtis Road
Boise, Idaho 83707

Re: AMOCO Oil Company (Boise) P-930431 (Soil Vapor Extraction
Modification to PTC No. 0020-0093)

Dear Mr. Carter:

On March 26, 1993 the Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) received your application to modify Permit to Construct (PTC) No. 0020-0093. Additional information was received on March 31, 1993. Based on that application and additional information, DEQ finds that the proposed project meets the provisions of IDAPA 16.01.01012 (Rules and Regulations for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho). Enclosed is PTC No. 001-00093 which supersedes PTC No. 0020-0093.

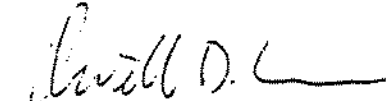
~~Please pay particular attention to the reporting requirements~~ contained in Paragraph E, of the General Provisions section of the permit. This information is needed to properly track the progress of the permit. Please refer to the appropriate permit number when submitting reports required in the reporting requirements Section of the permit.

You, as well as any other entity, may have the right to appeal this final agency action pursuant to the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare Rules and Regulations, Title 5, Chapter 3, "Rules Governing Contested Case Proceedings and Declaratory Rulings," by filing a petition with the Hearings Coordinator, Department of Health and Welfare, Administrative Procedures Section, 450 West State Street - 10th Floor, Boise, Idaho 83720-5450, within thirty (30) days of the date of this decision.

Mr. Carter
June 7, 1993
Page 2

If you have any questions regarding the terms or conditions of the enclosed permit, then please contact Mr. Martin Bauer, Chief, Construction Permits Bureau, at (208) 334-5898.

Sincerely,



Orville D. Green
Assistant Administrator
Permits and Enforcement

ODG/GK/kk:AMOCO.PL

Enclosure

cc: G. Kunstek
P. Rayne, AFS
L. Koenig, SWIRO
Source File
COF 1.1



June 7, 1993

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Orville D. Green, Assistant Administrator
Permits and Enforcement

FROM: Martin Bauer, Chief *M. Bauer*
Construction Permits Bureau

SUBJECT: AMOCO Oil Company (Boise) P-930431 (Soil Vapor Extraction
Modification of PTC No. 0020-0093 to 001-00093)

Project Description

The project shall continue to remediate petroleum contaminated soil and or rock. This modification is requested to remove the VOC control unit when the emissions are small.

Discussion

On March 26, 1993 the Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) received an application to modify Permit to Construct (PTC) No. 0020-0093. Additional information was received on March 31, 1993.

Recommendations

Based on the review of the Permit to Construct application, and on applicable state and federal regulations concerning the construction of a pollution source, the staff recommend that AMOCO Oil Company be issued a Permit to Construct for removing VOC controls when emissions are small. The staff also recommend that since the source does not fall under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration requirements, there is no need to provide for a public comment on this subject.

MB/GK/ksk:AMOCO.MM

STATE OF IDAHO
PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT AN
AIR POLLUTION EMITTING SOURCE

PERMIT NUMBER

001 - 00093

AQCR

064

CLASS

A2

SIC

4613

ZONE

11

UTM COORDINATE (km)

5603 4828 1

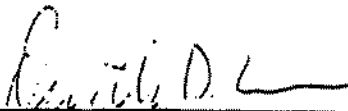
1. PERMITTEE
AMOCO Oil Company
2. PROJECT
Soil Venting and Vapor Incineration
3. MAILING ADDRESS
321 N. Curtis Road
- CITY
Boise
- STATE
Idaho
- ZIP CODE
83707
4. SITE LOCATION COUNTY
321 N. Curtis Road
- NO. OF FULL TIME EMPLOYEES
2
- PROPERTY AREA AT SITE (Acreage)
7.5
5. PERSON TO CONTACT
Jeffery J. Carter
- TITLE
Terminal Supervisor
- TELEPHONE NUMBER
(208) 375-1252
6. EXACT PLANT LOCATION
321 N. Curtis Road, Boise Idaho
7. GENERAL NATURE OF BUSINESS AND KINDS OF PRODUCTS
Petroleum Product Storage
8. GENERAL CONDITIONS

This permit is issued according to the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho, Section 16.01.01012, and pertains only to emissions of air contaminants which are regulated by the State of Idaho and to the sources specifically allowed to be constructed by this permit.

This permit (a) does not affect the title of the premises upon which the equipment is to be located, (b) does not release the permittee from any liability for any loss due to damage to person or property caused by, resulting from, or arising out of the design, installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed equipment, (c) does not release the permittee from compliance with other applicable federal, state, tribal or local laws, regulations, or ordinances, (d) in no manner implies or suggests that the Department of Health and Welfare, or its officers, agents, or employees, assumes any liability, directly or indirectly, for any loss due to damage to person or property caused by, resulting from, or arising out of design, installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed equipment.

This permit is not transferable to another person, place, piece or set of equipment. This permit will expire if construction has not begun within two years of its issue date or if construction is suspended for one year.

THIS PERMIT HAS BEEN GRANTED ON THE BASIS OF DESIGN INFORMATION PRESENTED WITH ITS APPLICATION. CHANGES OF DESIGN OR EQUIPMENT THAT RESULT IN ANY CHANGE IN THE NATURE OR AMOUNT OF EMISSIONS MUST BE APPROVED IN ADVANCE BY THE DEPARTMENT.



ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR
PERMITS AND ENFORCEMENT

DATE: June 7, 1993

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT	PERMIT NUMBER
PERMITTEE, PROJECT, AND LOCATION	
AMOCO Oil Company Boise Marketing Terminal Boise, Idaho	001 - 00093
SOURCE	
Soil Vapor Extraction of Petroleum Hydrocarbons	

1. SOURCE DESCRIPTION

1.1 Process Description

This project will remediate petroleum contaminated soil and or bedrock within the vadose zone above the ground water table. The system will remove the petroleum contaminants from the vadose zone by pulling air through the ground using a vacuum pump(s). This permit is valid for vapor extraction of petroleum contaminated bedrock or soil only. Petroleum is defined as gasoline, diesel, kerosene, naphtha and/or jet fuel.

1.2 Controls

Air pollution emission controls are not required for this soil vapor extraction unit when the uncontrolled benzene concentration in the exit stack is less than 21 ppm.

2. EMISSION LIMITS

2.1 Benzene Emission Rate

~~Benzene emissions to the atmosphere shall not exceed the calculated~~
maximum allowable rate of 1.50 pounds per day (1.50 lb/day). The benzene concentration in the exit stack shall not exceed 21 ppm.

3. OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Operation Permitted Under the Following Conditions

Operation of the soil vapor extraction system is permitted under the following conditions:

- 3.1.1 The minimum horizontal distance from the benzene emission point (stack) to the property line shall be no less than one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft),



ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR
PERMITS AND ENFORCEMENT

DATE: June 7, 1993

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT	PERMIT NUMBER
PERMITTEE, PROJECT, AND LOCATION	
AMOCO Oil Company Boise Marketing Terminal Boise, Idaho	001 - 00093
SOURCE	
Soil Vapor Extraction of Petroleum Hydrocarbons	

3.1.2 The minimum horizontal distance from the benzene emission point (stack) to the nearest offsite structure serving as a workplace or residence shall be no less than three hundred feet (300 ft),

3.1.3 The air flow rate into the soil vapor extraction system shall be 250 cubic feet per minute plus or minus ten percent (250 cfm \pm 10%),

3.1.4 The minimum benzene emission point (stack) height shall be no less than twenty feet (20 ft), and

3.1.5 All the petroleum shall be routed through the stack.

4. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Monitor Benzene in the Stack

Benzene concentrations in the exit stack opening or at any point within the stack shall be monitored in a manner acceptable to DEQ.

4.2 Monitor Benzene in the Stack at the Following Frequencies

Benzene concentrations in the exit stack opening or at any point within the stack shall be monitored from a representative sample on the following frequency:

4.2.1 Once every three (3) months until the soil vapor extracting is terminated, and

4.2.2 Prior to and after removal of emission controls.

5. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Report Benzene Concentrations in the Stack to DEQ

DEQ Permits and Enforcement Division shall be notified in writing within thirty (30) days after monitoring is performed as required in 4.1 and 4.2. This notification shall include the sample date, test method, and the benzene concentration.




ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR
PERMITS AND ENFORCEMENT

DATE: June 7, 1993

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT	PERMIT NUMBER
PERMITTEE, PROJECT, AND LOCATION	
AMOCO Oil Company Boise Marketing Terminal Boise, Idaho	001 - 00093
SOURCE	
Soil Vapor Extraction of Petroleum Hydrocarbons	

5.2 Report to DEQ When Soil Vapor Extraction is Terminated

DEQ Permits and Enforcement Division shall be notified in writing when the soil vapor extraction portion of the remediation has terminated.



ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR
PERMITS AND ENFORCEMENT

DATE: June 7, 1993

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. All emissions authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit and the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho. The emission of any pollutant in excess of the limitations specified herein, or noncompliance with any other condition or limitation contained in this permit, shall constitute a violation of this permit and the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho, and the Environmental Protection and Health Act, Idaho Code 39-101, et.seq.
- B. The permittee shall at all times (except as provided in the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho) maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as practicable, all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit and other applicable Idaho laws for the control of air pollution.
- C. The permittee shall allow the Director, and/or his authorized representative(s), upon the presentation of credentials:
- 1) To enter at reasonable times upon the premises where an emission source is located, or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit; and
 - 2) At reasonable times to have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit, to inspect any monitoring methods required in this permit, and require stack emission testing in conformance with the Department's Procedures Manual for Air Pollution Control when deemed appropriate by the Director.
- D. Nothing in this permit is intended to relieve or exempt the permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local law or regulation, except as specifically provided herein.
- E. The permittee shall notify the Idaho Air Quality Bureau, in writing, of the required information for the following events within five working days after occurrence:
-
- 1) Initiation of Construction - Date
 - 2) Completion/Cessation of Construction - Date
 - 3) Actual Production Start up - Date
 - 4) Initial Date of Achieving Maximum Production Rate - Production Rate and Date
- F. If emission testing is specified, the permittee must schedule such testing within sixty (60) days after achieving the maximum production rate, but not later than one hundred and eighty (180) days after initial start up. Such testing must strictly adhere to the procedures outlined in the Department's Procedures Manual for Air Pollution Control, and will not be conducted on weekends or state holidays. Testing procedures and specific time limitations may be modified by the Idaho Air Quality Bureau by prior negotiation if conditions warrant adjustment. The Idaho Air Quality Bureau shall be notified at least fifteen (15) working days prior to the scheduled compliance test. Any records or data generated as a result of such compliance test shall be made available to the Department upon request.
- The performance tests will be performed at the maximum production rate. If this maximum rate is not achieved during testing, the allowable production rate will be limited to the production rate attained during testing.
- G. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to the circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

APPENDIX B

40 CFR 63 - SUBPART R

BULK GASOLINE DISTRIBUTION MACT STANDARD

(last edited July 1998)

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART Q—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART Q—Continued

Reference	Applies to Subpart Q	Comment
63.2	Yes.	
63.3	No.	
63.4	Yes.	
63.5	No.	
63.6 (a), (b), (c), and (j)	Yes.	
63.6 (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i)	No.	
63.7	No.	
63.8	No.	
63.9 (a), (b)(1), (b)(3), (c), (h)(1), (h)(3), (h)(6), and (j)	Yes.	
63.9 (b)(2), (b)(4), (b)(5), (b)(6), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)(2), (h)(4), (h)(5).	No	Requirements for initial notifications and notifications of compliance status are specified in § 63.405(a) and § 63.405(b), respectively, of subpart Q; other provisions of subpart A are not relevant to IPCT's.
63.10 (a), (b)(1), (b)(2)(iii), (b)(2)(xiv), (b)(3), (d), and (f).	Yes	Section 63.406 requires an onsite record retention of 5 years.
63.10 (b)(2) (i) to (xi), (c), and (e)	No.	
63.11	No.	
63.12 to 63.15	Yes.	

Subpart R—National Emission Standards for Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Pipeline Breakout Stations)

SOURCE: 59 FR 64318, Dec. 14, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.420 Applicability.

(a) The affected source to which the provisions of this subpart apply is each bulk gasoline terminal, except those bulk gasoline terminals:

(1) For which the owner or operator has documented and recorded to the Administrator's satisfaction that the result, E_T , of the following equation is less than 1, and complies with requirements in paragraphs (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section:

$$E_T = CF[0.59(T_F)(1-CE)+0.17(T_E)+0.08(T_{ES})+0.038(T_I)+8.5 \times 10^{-6}(C)+KQ]+0.04(OE)$$

where:

E_T = emissions screening factor for bulk gasoline terminals;

$CF=0.161$ for bulk gasoline terminals and pipeline breakout stations that do not handle any reformulated or oxygenated gasoline containing 7.6 percent by volume or greater methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE), OR

$CF=1.0$ for bulk gasoline terminals and pipeline breakout stations that handle reformulated or oxygenated

gasoline containing 7.6 percent by volume or greater MTBE;

CE =control efficiency limitation on potential to emit for the vapor processing system used to control emissions from fixed-roof gasoline storage vessels [value should be added in decimal form (percent divided by 100)];

T_F = total number of fixed-roof gasoline storage vessels without an internal floating roof;

T_E = total number of external floating roof gasoline storage vessels with only primary seals;

T_{ES} = total number of external floating roof gasoline storage vessels with primary and secondary seals;

T_I = total number of fixed-roof gasoline storage vessels with an internal floating roof;

C = number of valves, pumps, connectors, loading arm valves, and open-ended lines in gasoline service;

Q =gasoline throughput limitation on potential to emit or gasoline throughput limit in compliance with paragraphs (c), (d), and (f) of this section (liters/day);

$K = 4.52 \times 10^{-6}$ for bulk gasoline terminals with uncontrolled loading racks (no vapor collection and processing systems), OR

$K = (4.5 \times 10^{-9})(EF + L)$ for bulk gasoline terminals with controlled loading racks (loading racks that have vapor collection and processing

systems installed on the emission stream);

EF=emission rate limitation on potential to emit for the gasoline cargo tank loading rack vapor processor outlet emissions (mg of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded);

OE=other HAP emissions screening factor for bulk gasoline terminals or pipeline breakout stations (tons per year). OE equals the total HAP from other emission sources not specified in parameters in the equations for E_T or E_P . If the value of $0.04(OE)$ is greater than 5 percent of either E_T or E_P , then paragraphs (a)(1) and (b)(1) of this section shall not be used to determine applicability;

L = 13 mg/l for gasoline cargo tanks meeting the requirement to satisfy the test criteria for a vapor-tight gasoline tank truck in §60.501 of this chapter, OR

L = 304 mg/l for gasoline cargo tanks not meeting the requirement to satisfy the test criteria for a vapor-tight gasoline tank truck in §60.501 of this chapter; or

(2) For which the owner or operator has documented and recorded to the Administrator's satisfaction that the facility is not a major source, or is not located within a contiguous area and under common control of a facility that is a major source, as defined in §63.2 of subpart A of this part.

(b) The affected source to which the provisions of this subpart apply is each pipeline breakout station, except those pipeline breakout stations:

(1) For which the owner or operator has documented and recorded to the Administrator's satisfaction that the result, E_P , of the following equation is less than 1, and complies with requirements in paragraphs (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section:

$$E_P = CF [6.7(T_F)(1-CE) + 0.21(T_E) + 0.093(T_{ES}) + 0.1(T_I) + 5.31 \times 10^{-6}(C)] + 0.04(OE);$$

where:

EP=emissions screening factor for pipeline breakout stations,

and the definitions for CF, T_F , CE, T_E , T_{ES} , T_I , C, and OE are the same as provided in paragraph (a)(1) of this section; or

(2) For which the owner or operator has documented and recorded to the Administrator's satisfaction that the facility is not a major source, or is not located within a contiguous area and under common control of a facility that is a major source, as defined in §63.2 of subpart A of this part.

(c) A facility for which the results, E_T or E_P , of the calculation in paragraph (a)(1) or (b)(1) of this section has been documented and is less than 1.0 but greater than or equal to 0.50, is exempt from the requirements of this subpart, except that the owner or operator shall:

(1) Operate the facility such that none of the facility parameters used to calculate results under paragraph (a)(1) or (b)(1) of this section, and approved by the Administrator, is exceeded in any rolling 30-day period; and

(2) Maintain records and provide reports in accordance with the provisions of §63.428(i).

(d) A facility for which the results, E_T or E_P , of the calculation in paragraph (a)(1) or (b)(1) of this section has been documented and is less than 0.50, is exempt from the requirements of this subpart, except that the owner or operator shall:

(1) Operate the facility such that none of the facility parameters used to calculate results under paragraph (a)(1) or (b)(1) of this section is exceeded in any rolling 30-day period; and

(2) Maintain records and provide reports in accordance with the provisions of §63.428(j).

(e) The provisions of paragraphs (a)(1) and (b)(1) of this section shall not be used to determine applicability to bulk gasoline terminals or pipeline breakout stations that are either:

(1) Located within a contiguous area and under common control with another bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station, or

(2) Located within a contiguous area and under common control with other sources not specified in paragraphs (a)(1) or (b)(1) of this section, that emit or have the potential to emit a hazardous air pollutant.

(f) Upon request by the Administrator, the owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of any

paragraphs in this section including, but not limited to, the parameters and assumptions used in the applicable equation in paragraph (a)(1) or (b)(1) of this section, shall demonstrate compliance with those paragraphs.

(g) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart that is also subject to applicable provisions of 40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb or XX of this chapter shall comply only with the provisions in each subpart that contain the most stringent control requirements for that facility.

(h) Each owner or operator of an affected source bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart A—General Provisions, as indicated in Table 1.

(i) A bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station with a Standard Industrial Classification code 2911 located within a contiguous area and under common control with a refinery complying with subpart CC, §§ 63.646, 63.648, 63.649, and 63.650 is not subject to subpart R standards, except as specified in subpart CC, § 63.650.

(j) *Rules Stayed for Reconsideration.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this subpart, the December 14, 1995 compliance date for existing facilities in § 63.424(e) and § 63.428(a), (i)(1), and (j)(1) of this subpart is stayed from December 8, 1995, to March 7, 1996.

[59 FR 64318, Dec. 14, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 43250, Aug. 18, 1995; 60 FR 62992, Dec. 8, 1995; 62 FR 9092, Feb. 28, 1997]

§ 63.421 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act; in subparts A, K, Ka, Kb, and XX of part 60 of this chapter; or in subpart A of this part. All terms defined in both subpart A of part 60 of this chapter and subpart A of this part shall have the meaning given in subpart A of this part. For purposes of this subpart, definitions in this section supersede definitions in other parts or subparts.

Bulk gasoline terminal means any gasoline facility which receives gasoline by pipeline, ship or barge, and has a gasoline throughput greater than 75,700

liters per day. Gasoline throughput shall be the maximum calculated design throughput as may be limited by compliance with an enforceable condition under Federal, State or local law and discoverable by the Administrator and any other person.

Controlled loading rack, for the purposes of § 63.420, means a loading rack equipped with vapor collection and processing systems that reduce displaced vapor emissions to no more than 80 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded, as measured using the test methods and procedures in § 60.503 (a) through (c) of this chapter.

Equipment means each valve, pump, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, and flange or other connector in the gasoline liquid transfer and vapor collection systems. This definition also includes the entire vapor processing system except the exhaust port(s) or stack(s).

Gasoline cargo tank means a delivery tank truck or railcar which is loading gasoline or which has loaded gasoline on the immediately previous load.

In gasoline service means that a piece of equipment is used in a system that transfers gasoline or gasoline vapors.

Limitation(s) on potential to emit means limitation(s) limiting a source's potential to emit as defined in § 63.2 of subpart A of this part.

Operating parameter value means a value for an operating or emission parameter of the vapor processing system (e.g., temperature) which, if maintained continuously by itself or in combination with one or more other operating parameter values, determines that an owner or operator has complied with the applicable emission standard. The operating parameter value is determined using the procedures outlined in § 63.425(b).

Oxygenated gasoline means the same as defined in 40 CFR 80.2(rr).

Pipeline breakout station means a facility along a pipeline containing storage vessels used to relieve surges or receive and store gasoline from the pipeline for reinjection and continued transportation by pipeline or to other facilities.

means the same as defined in 40 CFR 80.2(ee).

Uncontrolled loading rack means a loading rack used to load gasoline cargo tanks that is not a controlled loading rack.

Vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank means a gasoline cargo tank which has demonstrated within the 12 preceding months that it meets the annual certification test requirements in §63.425(e), and which is subject at all times to the test requirements in §63.425 (f), (g), and (h).

Volatile organic liquid (VOL) means, for the purposes of this subpart, gasoline.

[59 FR 64318, Dec. 14, 1994, as amended at 62 FR 9093, Feb. 28, 1997]

§ 63.422 Standards: Loading racks.

(a) Each owner or operator of loading racks at a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the requirements in §60.502 of this chapter except for paragraphs (b), (c), and (j) of that section. For purposes of this section, the term "affected facility" used in §60.502 of this chapter means the loading racks that load gasoline cargo tanks at the bulk gasoline terminals subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(b) Emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor collection and processing systems due to the loading of gasoline cargo tanks shall not exceed 10 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded.

(c) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with §60.502(e) of this chapter as follows:

(1) For the purposes of this section, the term "tank truck" as used in §60.502(e) of this chapter means "cargo tank."

(2) Section 60.502(e)(5) of this chapter is changed to read: The terminal owner or operator shall take steps assuring that the nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank will not be reloaded at the facility until vapor tightness documentation for that gasoline cargo tank is obtained which documents that:

(i) The gasoline cargo tank meets the applicable test requirements in §63.425(e);

(ii) For each gasoline cargo tank failing the test in §63.425 (f) or (g) at the facility, the cargo tank either:

(A) Before repair work is performed on the cargo tank, meets the test requirements in §63.425 (g) or (h), or

(B) After repair work is performed on the cargo tank before or during the tests in §63.425 (g) or (h), subsequently passes the annual certification test described in §63.425(e).

(d) Each owner or operator shall meet the requirements in all paragraphs of this section as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than December 15, 1997, at existing facilities and upon startup for new facilities.

[59 FR 64318, Dec. 14, 1994; 60 FR 32913, June 26, 1995]

§ 63.423 Standards: Storage vessels.

(a) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart shall equip each gasoline storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ according to the requirements in §60.112b(a) (1) through (4) of this chapter, except for the requirements in §§60.112b(a)(1) (iv) through (ix) and 60.112b(a)(2)(ii) of this chapter.

(b) Each owner or operator shall equip each gasoline external floating roof storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ according to the requirements in §60.112b(a)(2)(ii) of this chapter if such storage vessel does not currently meet the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Each gasoline storage vessel at existing bulk gasoline terminals and pipeline breakout stations shall be in compliance with the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than December 15, 1997. At new bulk gasoline terminals and pipeline breakout stations, compliance shall be achieved upon startup.

§ 63.424 Standards: Equipment leaks.

(a) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart shall perform a monthly leak inspection of all equipment in gasoline service. For this inspection, detection

methods incorporating sight, sound, and smell are acceptable. Each piece of equipment shall be inspected during the loading of a gasoline cargo tank.

(b) A log book shall be used and shall be signed by the owner or operator at the completion of each inspection. A section of the log shall contain a list, summary description, or diagram(s) showing the location of all equipment in gasoline service at the facility.

(c) Each detection of a liquid or vapor leak shall be recorded in the log book. When a leak is detected, an initial attempt at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected. Repair or replacement of leaking equipment shall be completed within 15 calendar days after detection of each leak, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) Delay of repair of leaking equipment will be allowed upon a demonstration to the Administrator that repair within 15 days is not feasible. The owner or operator shall provide the reason(s) a delay is needed and the date by which each repair is expected to be completed.

(e) Initial compliance with the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section shall be achieved by existing sources as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than December 15, 1997. For new sources, initial compliance shall be achieved upon startup.

(f) As an alternative to compliance with the provisions in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, owners or operators may implement an instrument leak monitoring program that has been demonstrated to the Administrator as at least equivalent.

(g) Owners and operators shall not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Minimize gasoline spills;
- (2) Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
- (3) Cover all open gasoline containers with a gasketed seal when not in use;
- (4) Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation

and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

[59 FR 64318, Dec. 14, 1994, as amended at 61 FR 7723, Feb. 29, 1996]

§ 63.425 Test methods and procedures.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the emission standard in § 63.422(b) or § 60.112b(a)(3)(ii) of this chapter shall conduct a performance test on the vapor processing system according to the test methods and procedures in § 60.503, except a reading of 500 ppm shall be used to determine the level of leaks to be repaired under § 60.503(b). If a flare is used to control emissions, and emissions from this device cannot be measured using these methods and procedures, the provisions of § 63.11(b) shall apply.

(b) For each performance test conducted under paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator shall determine a monitored operating parameter value for the vapor processing system using the following procedure:

(1) During the performance test, continuously record the operating parameter under § 63.427(a);

(2) Determine an operating parameter value based on the parameter data monitored during the performance test, supplemented by engineering assessments and the manufacturer's recommendations; and

(3) Provide for the Administrator's approval the rationale for the selected operating parameter value, and monitoring frequency and averaging time, including data and calculations used to develop the value and a description of why the value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standard in § 63.422(b) or § 60.112b(a)(3)(ii) of this chapter.

(c) For performance tests performed after the initial test, the owner or operator shall document the reasons for any change in the operating parameter value since the previous performance test.

(d) The owner or operator of each gasoline storage vessel subject to the provisions of § 63.423 shall comply with § 60.113b of this chapter. If a closed vent system and control device are used, as specified in § 60.112b(a)(3) of this chapter, to comply with the requirements

in §63.423, the owner or operator shall also comply with the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) *Annual certification test.* The annual certification test for gasoline cargo tanks shall consist of the following test methods and procedures:

(1) Method 27, appendix A, 40 CFR part 60. Conduct the test using a time period (t) for the pressure and vacuum

tests of 5 minutes. The initial pressure (P_i) for the pressure test shall be 460 mm H₂O (18 in. H₂O), gauge. The initial vacuum (V_i) for the vacuum test shall be 150 mm H₂O (6 in. H₂O), gauge. The maximum allowable pressure and vacuum changes (Δp , Δv) are as shown in the second column of Table 2 of this paragraph.

TABLE 2—ALLOWABLE CARGO TANK TEST PRESSURE OR VACUUM CHANGE

Cargo tank or compartment capacity, liters (gal)	Annual certification-allowable pressure or vacuum change (Δp , Δv) in 5 minutes, mm H ₂ O (in. H ₂ O)	Allowable pressure change (Δp) in 5 minutes at any time, mm H ₂ O (in. H ₂ O)
9,464 or more (2,500 or more)	25 (1.0)	64 (2.5)
9,463 to 5,678 (2,499 to 1,500)	38 (1.5)	76 (3.0)
5,679 to 3,785 (1,499 to 1,000)	51 (2.0)	89 (3.5)
3,782 or less (999 or less)	64 (2.5)	102 (4.0)

(2) Pressure test of the cargo tank's internal vapor valve as follows:

(i) After completing the tests under paragraph (e)(1) of this section, use the procedures in Method 27 to repressurize the tank to 460 mm H₂O (18 in. H₂O), gauge. Close the tank's internal vapor valve(s), thereby isolating the vapor return line and manifold from the tank.

(ii) Relieve the pressure in the vapor return line to atmospheric pressure, then reseal the line. After 5 minutes, record the gauge pressure in the vapor return line and manifold. The maximum allowable 5-minute pressure increase is 130 mm H₂O (5 in. H₂O).

(f) *Leak detection test.* The leak detection test shall be performed using Method 21, appendix A, 40 CFR part 60, except omit section 4.3.2 of Method 21. A vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank shall have no leaks at any time when tested according to the procedures in this paragraph.

(1) The leak definition shall be 21,000 ppm as propane. Use propane to calibrate the instrument, setting the span at the leak definition. The response time to 90 percent of the final stable reading shall be less than 8 seconds for the detector with the sampling line and probe attached.

(2) In addition to the procedures in Method 21, include the following procedures:

(i) Perform the test on each compartment during loading of that compartment or while the compartment is still under pressure.

(ii) To eliminate a positive instrument drift, the dwell time for each leak detection shall not exceed two times the instrument response time. Purge the instrument with ambient air between each leak detection. The duration of the purge shall be in excess of two instrument response times.

(iii) Attempt to block the wind from the area being monitored. Record the highest detector reading and location for each leak.

(g) *Nitrogen pressure decay field test.* For those cargo tanks with manifolded product lines, this test procedure shall be conducted on each compartment.

(1) Record the cargo tank capacity. Upon completion of the loading operation, record the total volume loaded. Seal the cargo tank vapor collection system at the vapor coupler. The sealing apparatus shall have a pressure tap. Open the internal vapor valve(s) of the cargo tank and record the initial headspace pressure. Reduce or increase, as necessary, the initial headspace pressure to 460 mm H₂O (18.0 in. H₂O), gauge by releasing pressure or by adding commercial grade nitrogen gas from a high pressure cylinder capable of maintaining a pressure of 2,000 psig.

(i) The cylinder shall be equipped with a compatible two-stage regulator with a relief valve and a flow control metering valve. The flow rate of the nitrogen shall be no less than 2 cfm. The maximum allowable time to pressurize cargo tanks with headspace volumes of 1,000 gallons or less to the appropriate pressure is 4 minutes. For cargo tanks with a headspace of greater than 1,000 gallons, use as a maximum allowable time to pressurize 4 minutes or the result from the equation below, whichever is greater.

$$T = V_h \times 0.004$$

where:

T = maximum allowable time to pressurize the cargo tank, min;

V_h = cargo tank headspace volume during testing, gal.

(2) It is recommended that after the cargo tank headspace pressure reaches approximately 460 mm H₂O (18 in. H₂O), gauge, a fine adjust valve be used to adjust the headspace pressure to 460 mm H₂O (18.0 in. H₂O), gauge for the next 30 ± 5 seconds.

(3) Reseal the cargo tank vapor collection system and record the headspace pressure after 1 minute. The measured headspace pressure after 1 minute shall be greater than the minimum allowable final headspace pressure (P_F) as calculated from the following equation:

$$P_F = 18 \left(\frac{(18 - N)}{18} \right) \left(\frac{V_i}{5(V_h)} \right)$$

where:

(P_F) = minimum allowable final headspace pressure, in. H₂O, gauge;

V_i = total cargo tank shell capacity, gal;

V_h = cargo tank headspace volume after loading, gal;

18.0 = initial pressure at start of test, in. H₂O, gauge;

N = 5-minute continuous performance standard at any time from the third column of Table 2 of § 63.425(e)(1), inches H₂O.

(4) Conduct the internal vapor valve portion of this test by repressurizing the cargo tank headspace with nitrogen to 460 mm H₂O (18 in. H₂O), gauge.

Close the internal vapor valve(s), wait for 30 ± 5 seconds, then relieve the pressure downstream of the vapor valve in the vapor collection system to atmospheric pressure. Wait 15 seconds, then reseal the vapor collection system. Measure and record the pressure every minute for 5 minutes. Within 5 seconds of the pressure measurement at the end of 5 minutes, open the vapor valve and record the headspace pressure as the "final pressure."

(5) If the decrease in pressure in the vapor collection system is less than at least one of the interval pressure change values in Table 3 of this paragraph, or if the final pressure is equal to or greater than 20 percent of the 1-minute final headspace pressure determined in the test in paragraph (g)(3) of this section, then the cargo tank is considered to be a vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank.

TABLE 3—PRESSURE CHANGE FOR INTERNAL VAPOR VALVE TEST

Time interval	Interval pressure change, mm H ₂ O (in. H ₂ O)
After 1 minute	28 (1.1)
After 2 minutes	56 (2.2)
After 3 minutes	84 (3.3)
After 4 minutes	112 (4.4)
After 5 minutes	140 (5.5)

(h) *Continuous performance pressure decay test.* The continuous performance pressure decay test shall be performed using Method 27, appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60. Conduct only the positive pressure test using a time period (t) of 5 minutes. The initial pressure (P_i) shall be 460 mm H₂O (18 in. H₂O), gauge. The maximum allowable 5-minute pressure change (Δp) which shall be met at any time is shown in the third column of Table 2 of § 63.425(e)(1).

[59 FR 64318, Dec. 14, 1994; 60 FR 7627, Feb. 8, 1995; 60 FR 32913, June 26, 1995]

§ 63.426 Alternative means of emission limitation.

For determining the acceptability of alternative means of emission limitation for storage vessels under § 63.423, the provisions of § 60.114b of this chapter apply.

§ 63.427 Continuous monitoring.

(a) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain, according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS) as specified in paragraph (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), or (a)(4) of this section, except as allowed in paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

(1) Where a carbon adsorption system is used, a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) capable of measuring organic compound concentration shall be installed in the exhaust air stream.

(2) Where a refrigeration condenser system is used, a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) capable of measuring temperature shall be installed immediately downstream from the outlet to the condenser section. Alternatively, a CEMS capable of measuring organic compound concentration may be installed in the exhaust air stream.

(3) Where a thermal oxidation system is used, a CPMS capable of measuring temperature shall be installed in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream from the firebox in a position before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(4) Where a flare is used, a heat-sensing device, such as an ultraviolet beam sensor or a thermocouple, shall be installed in proximity to the pilot light to indicate the presence of a flame.

(5) Monitoring an alternative operating parameter or a parameter of a vapor processing system other than those listed in this paragraph will be allowed upon demonstrating to the Administrator's satisfaction that the alternative parameter demonstrates continuous compliance with the emission standard in § 63.422(b) or § 60.112b(a)(3)(ii) of this chapter.

(b) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall operate the vapor processing system in a manner not to exceed the operating parameter value for the parameter described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section, or to go below the operating parameter value for the parameter described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section,

and established using the procedures in § 63.425(b). In cases where an alternative parameter pursuant to paragraph (a)(5) of this section is approved, each owner or operator shall operate the vapor processing system in a manner not to exceed or not to go below, as appropriate, the alternative operating parameter value. Operation of the vapor processing system in a manner exceeding or going below the operating parameter value, as specified above, shall constitute a violation of the emission standard in § 63.422(b).

(c) Each owner or operator of gasoline storage vessels subject to the provisions of § 63.423 shall comply with the monitoring requirements in § 60.116b of this chapter, except records shall be kept for at least 5 years. If a closed vent system and control device are used, as specified in § 60.112b(a)(3) of this chapter, to comply with the requirements in § 63.423, the owner or operator shall also comply with the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 63.428 Reporting and recordkeeping.

(a) The initial notifications required for existing affected sources under § 63.9(b)(2) shall be submitted by 1 year after an affected source becomes subject to the provisions of this subpart or by December 16, 1996, whichever is later. Affected sources that are major sources on December 16, 1996 and plan to be area sources by December 15, 1997 shall include in this notification a brief, non-binding description of and schedule for the action(s) that are planned to achieve area source status.

(b) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep records of the test results for each gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility as follows:

(1) Annual certification testing performed under § 63.425(e); and

(2) Continuous performance testing performed at any time at that facility under § 63.425 (f), (g), and (h).

(3) The documentation file shall be kept up-to-date for each gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility. The documentation for each test shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

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(i) Name of test:

Annual Certification Test—Method 27 (§63.425(e)(1)),
Annual Certification Test—Internal Vapor Valve (§63.425(e)(2)),
Leak Detection Test (§63.425(f)),
Nitrogen Pressure Decay Field Test (§63.425(g)), or
Continuous Performance Pressure Decay Test (§63.425(h)).

(ii) Cargo tank owner's name and address.

(iii) Cargo tank identification number.

(iv) Test location and date.

(v) Tester name and signature.

(vi) Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation.

(vii) Vapor tightness repair: Nature of repair work and when performed in relation to vapor tightness testing.

(viii) Test results: Pressure or vacuum change, mm of water; time period of test; number of leaks found with instrument and leak definition.

(c) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal subject to the provisions of this subpart shall:

(1) Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible record of the continuous monitoring data required under §63.427(a). This record shall indicate the time intervals during which loadings of gasoline cargo tanks have occurred or, alternatively, shall record the operating parameter data only during such loadings. The date and time of day shall also be indicated at reasonable intervals on this record.

(2) Record and report simultaneously with the notification of compliance status required under §63.9(h):

(i) All data and calculations, engineering assessments, and manufacturer's recommendations used in determining the operating parameter value under §63.425(b); and

(ii) The following information when using a flare under provisions of §63.11(b) to comply with §63.422(b):

(A) Flare design (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or non-assisted); and

(B) All visible emissions readings, heat content determinations, flow rate measurements, and exit velocity determinations made during the compliance determination required under §63.425(a).

(3) If an owner or operator requests approval to use a vapor processing system or monitor an operating parameter other than those specified in §63.427(a), the owner or operator shall submit a description of planned reporting and recordkeeping procedures. The Administrator will specify appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements as part of the review of the permit application.

(d) Each owner or operator of storage vessels subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep records and furnish reports as specified in §60.115b of this chapter, except records shall be kept for at least 5 years.

(e) Each owner or operator complying with the provisions of §63.424 (a) through (d) shall record the following information in the log book for each leak that is detected:

(1) The equipment type and identification number;

(2) The nature of the leak (i.e., vapor or liquid) and the method of detection (i.e., sight, sound, or smell);

(3) The date the leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the leak;

(4) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak;

(5) "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if the leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak;

(6) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if the leak is not repaired within 15 days; and

(7) The date of successful repair of the leak.

(f) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of §63.424 shall report to the Administrator a description of the types, identification numbers, and locations of all equipment in gasoline service. For facilities electing to implement an instrument program under §63.424(f), the report shall contain a full description of the program.

(1) In the case of an existing source or a new source that has an initial startup date before the effective date, the report shall be submitted with the notification of compliance status required under §63.9(h), unless an extension of compliance is granted under §63.6(i). If an extension of compliance

is granted, the report shall be submitted on a date scheduled by the Administrator.

(2) In the case of new sources that did not have an initial startup date before the effective date, the report shall be submitted with the application for approval of construction, as described in § 63.5(d).

(g) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart shall include in a semiannual report to the Administrator the following information, as applicable:

(1) Each loading of a gasoline cargo tank for which vapor tightness documentation had not been previously obtained by the facility;

(2) Periodic reports required under paragraph (d) of this section; and

(3) The number of equipment leaks not repaired within 5 days after detection.

(h) Each owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart shall submit an excess emissions report to the Administrator in accordance with § 63.10(e)(3), whether or not a CMS is installed at the facility. The following occurrences are excess emissions events under this subpart, and the following information shall be included in the excess emissions report, as applicable:

(1) Each exceedance or failure to maintain, as appropriate, the monitored operating parameter value determined under § 63.425(b). The report shall include the monitoring data for the days on which exceedances or failures to maintain have occurred, and a description and timing of the steps taken to repair or perform maintenance on the vapor collection and processing systems or the CMS.

(2) Each instance of a nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility in which the owner or operator failed to take steps to assure that such cargo tank would not be reloaded at the facility before vapor tightness documentation for that cargo tank was obtained.

(3) Each reloading of a nonvapor-tight gasoline cargo tank at the facility before vapor tightness documentation for that cargo tank is obtained by

the facility in accordance with § 63.422(c)(2).

(4) For each occurrence of an equipment leak for which no repair attempt was made within 5 days or for which repair was not completed within 15 days after detection:

(i) The date on which the leak was detected;

(ii) The date of each attempt to repair the leak;

(iii) The reasons for the delay of repair; and

(iv) The date of successful repair.

(i) Each owner or operator of a facility meeting the criteria in § 63.420(c) shall perform the requirements of this paragraph (i), all of which will be available for public inspection:

(1) Document and report to the Administrator not later than December 16, 1996 for existing facilities, within 30 days for existing facilities subject to § 63.420(c) after December 16, 1996, or at startup for new facilities the methods, procedures, and assumptions supporting the calculations for determining criteria in § 63.420(c);

(2) Maintain records to document that the facility parameters established under § 63.420(c) have not been exceeded; and

(3) Report annually to the Administrator that the facility parameters established under § 63.420(c) have not been exceeded.

(4) At any time following the notification required under paragraph (i)(1) of this section and approval by the Administrator of the facility parameters, and prior to any of the parameters being exceeded, the owner or operator may submit a report to request modification of any facility parameter to the Administrator for approval. Each such request shall document any expected HAP emission change resulting from the change in parameter.

(j) Each owner or operator of a facility meeting the criteria in § 63.420(d) shall perform the requirements of this paragraph (j), all of which will be available for public inspection:

(1) Document and report to the Administrator not later than December 16, 1996 for existing facilities, within 30 days for existing facilities subject to § 63.420(d) after December 16, 1996, or at startup for new facilities the use of the

emission screening equations in § 63.420(a)(1) or (b)(1) and the calculated value of E_T or E_P :

(2) Maintain a record of the calculations in § 63.420 (a)(1) or (b)(1), including methods, procedures, and assumptions supporting the calculations for determining criteria in § 63.420(d); and

(3) At any time following the notification required under paragraph (j)(1) of this section, and prior to any of the parameters being exceeded, the owner or operator may notify the Administrator of modifications to the facility parameters. Each such notification shall document any expected HAP

emission change resulting from the change in parameter.

[59 FR 64318, Dec. 14, 1994, as amended at 61 FR 7723, Feb. 29, 1996; 62 FR 9093, Feb. 28, 1997]

§ 63.429 Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 112(l) of the Act, the authority contained in paragraph (b) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(b) The authority conferred in § 63.426 and § 63.427(a)(5) will not be delegated to any State.

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART R—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART R

Reference	Applies to subpart R	Comment
63.1(a)(1)	Yes	
63.1(a)(2)	Yes	
63.1(a)(3)	Yes	
63.1(a)(4)	Yes	
63.1(a)(5)	No	Section reserved
63.1(a)(6)(B)	Yes	
63.1(a)(9)	No	Section reserved
63.1(a)(10)	Yes	
63.1(a)(11)	Yes	
63.1(a)(12)-(a)(14)	Yes	
63.1(b)(1)	No	Subpart R specifies applicability in § 63.420
63.1(b)(2)	Yes	
63.1(b)(3)	No	Subpart R specifies reporting and recordkeeping for some large area sources in § 63.425
63.1(c)(1)	Yes	
63.1(c)(2)	Yes	Some small sources are not subject to subpart R
63.1(c)(3)	No	Section reserved
63.1(c)(4)	Yes	
63.1(c)(5)	Yes	
63.1(d)	No	Section reserved
63.1(e)	Yes	
63.2	Yes	Additional definitions in § 63.421
63.3(a)-(c)	Yes	
63.4(a)(1)-(a)(3)	Yes	
63.4(a)(4)	No	Section reserved
63.4(a)(5)	Yes	
63.4(b)	Yes	
63.4(c)	Yes	
63.5(a)(1)	Yes	
63.5(a)(2)	Yes	
63.5(b)(1)	Yes	
63.5(b)(2)	No	Section reserved
63.5(b)(3)	Yes	
63.5(b)(4)	Yes	
63.5(b)(5)	Yes	
63.5(b)(6)	Yes	
63.5(c)	No	Section reserved
63.5(d)(1)	Yes	
63.5(d)(2)	Yes	
63.5(d)(3)	Yes	
63.5(d)(4)	Yes	
63.5(e)	Yes	
63.5(f)(1)	Yes	

AIRS/AFS FACILITY-WIDE CLASSIFICATION DATA ENTRY FORM

FACILITY NAME: Amoco Oil Company - Boise
 AIRS NUMBER: 001-00093

DATE: 7/11

Air Program Description	SIP	PSD	NESHAP	NSPS	RACT	Title V	Area Classification
							Attainment/Unclassifiable Nonattainment
SO ₂	B					B	U/U
NO _x	B					B	U/U
CO	B					B	Nonattainment
PM-10	B					B	Nonattainment
PT (Particulate)	B					B	
VOC	A					A	U
THAP (Total HAPs)	B				B	B	
Other (Specify Below)							
(Add additional lines if necessary.)							
VE/FE/FD	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	

*VE/FE/FD (VISIBLE EMISSIONS, FUGITIVE EMISSIONS, AND FUGITIVE DUST) ARE ENTERED FOR COMPLIANCE PURPOSES ONLY AND DO NOT REQUIRE EVALUATION BY THE PERMIT ENGINEER.